

KENTUCKY

GAZETTE.

[No. 626.]

WEDNESDAY,

September 19, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MADDERA,
SHERRY,
LISSON, &
PORT,
Also,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purpoees selling
very low for Cash.

Notice.

SEPTEMBER annually being the time ap-
pointed for entering carriages, I shall at-
tend on Saturday the 25th of next month at
Maj. James Morrison's. It is expected that
all those who have carriages will attend—those
who do not, may depend on being dealt with
as the law directs. Entries will be received on
any preceding day at Maj. Morrison's.

John Arthur, Collector.

August 27, 1798.

THE MANAGERS of the Lexington Lodge
Lottery have appointed James Bliss, esq.,
attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in
my absence. Those indebted will please to
make immediate payment, otherwise suits will
certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY.

August 30, 1798.

THE public are hereby informed,
that the Felling and Dying busi-
ness, will be carried on in the nearest
and best manner, at major John Mor-
rison's falling mill five & a half miles
from Lexington, on the Tates creek
road; cloth will be received at Mr.
George Anderson's store in Lexington,
near the market house, on the first
day of every Fayette court, from and
after October court, and returned the
following, if there is a supply of wa-
ter. Every endeavor will be used to
give satisfaction to those who may
please to favor me with their custom.
A journeyman Fuller wanted at said
mill.

WILLIAM CAMBELL, Fuller,
September 18, 1798. 7w

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL meet with the commissioners ap-
pointed by the county court of Mercer coun-
ty, on the 25th day of September next, between
the hours of ten and two o'clock, at the house
of John Bridges, in order to proceed from
thence to a pre-emption of four hundred acres
of land granted by the commissioners to John
Baker, the 26th of April 1783, lying on the wa-
ters of Cedar creek, a branch of Obolville fork;
then and there to take the depositions of fun-
dry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony
respecting said land, and do such other act as
shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

William Griffin.

August 28th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
ON SIX MONTH CREDIT.

AT Harlan court house, on the first Tues-
day in October next, it being court day,
all the lands remaining unsold, of the estate of
Joseph Barnett, dec. the purchaser to give bond
and approved security, to
HARRISON TAYLOR, Comm'r.
Henry Roach, Comm'r.
Stephen Cleaver, Comm'r.
September 18, 1798. 3c

WILL BE SOLD.

ON the third Monday in September, at the
house of the late William Margin, dec.
one mile and a half from Elizaville, one black
negro man, one woman, and five children,
high-wagon and gear, plantation tools, hories,
cattle, sheep and hogs, nails, locks, hinges, &c.
Twelve months credit will be given for all
farms over thirty shillings, by giving bond and
approved security. The sale will commence at
ten o'clock, by
JOSEPH MORGAN, Esq. for.

August 30th, 1798. 3c

ONE half of 3200 acres of land, lying on
Red river, about eight or ten miles above
the beaver dams, entered in the name of Wil-
liam Barkisale, dec. will be exposed to sale to
the highest bidder, in Paris, on Saturday the
22d of September next, the land to be sold with
its consequences, without reserve. And also
one half of sundry entries made in the name of
Lewis Craig, assignee of William Barkisale, dec.
on the surplus of sundry military surveys, amount-
ing to 3000 acres, in the county of Fayette, to
be sold on the same terms, by
SAMUEL BARKSDALE, Esq. for
of Wm. Barkisale, dec.
August 30th, 1798. 3c

SURVEYING, &c.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public,
that on the shortest notice he will attend
to the above business in the following line, viz:
1. I will locate and survey—or survey lands
that have been located by virtue of warrants,
polling for lands west of the river Ohio. I will
also rectify any mistakes, (i. e.) take up war-
rants that have been wrong located, and locate
them anew—All of which shall be done at the
most reduced price. And from long experience
in the above business, and a general knowledge
of the country, I flatter myself of giving ap-
particular satisfaction to any gentleman that I may
have the honor of serving in the aforesaid line.

PETER MASON.

September 18, 1798.

N. B. A word left with Mr. James Lemmon,
in Georgetown, will be sufficient notice. P. M.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Ma-
son county, appointing commissioners to es-
tablish the special call and boundaries of an
entry of 23,750 acres of land, made in the name
of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason county,
and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which
ends from the lower Blue Licks towards the
mouth fork of Licking, about a mile north of
where said road crosses John's fork, running
thence two miles west and four miles east, then
extending from each end of the line five miles
a north course for quantity—I shall on Thursday
the 27th day of September, attend with the
commissioners to take the depositions of certain
persons in order to establish said call and bound-
aries. The commissioners, witnesses, &c. will
meet at ten o'clock in the morning at James
Buchanan's, who lives on the fourth east cor-
ner of the said land, and thence proceed to the
calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

August 31, 1798.

BEING obliged to be absent from this date
for a few months, I have appointed Messrs.
James Bliss and William Dabney, jun. to take
charge of my office; and they are fully autho-
rized to transact the whole business of the Clerk
of the Lexington District Court. I have also
empowered those gentlemen to receive money due me,
and discharge certain accounts those indebted are
requested to make immediate payment.

TH. BODLEY.

Lexington, Aug. 30, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court
of Mason county, will meet on Wednesday the
26th of September ensuing, at Hugh Shannon's
settlement and pre-emption, on the waters of
Shannon, in order to take depositions of wit-
nesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting
the said settlement and pre-emption, and to do such
other acts as may be agreeably to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Sept. 3, 1798.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from
taking assignments on two notes giv-
ing by me to Mr. Hugh Rankin, mil-
wright, dated some time about the first
of June last, the first for fifteen pounds,
payable five months after date, the second
twenty-five pounds, payable
seven months after date, as I am deter-
mined not to pay them until compelled
by law, the said Rankin not having
complied with his contract with me
in building my mills.

SAMUEL KINCART.

September 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are
requested to call and pay off their respec-
tive balances, on or before the twentieth of Au-
gust next; about which time I intend sending
for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot
possibly pay, will at least be expected to call and
close their accounts, by giving bond or note—
Any person neglecting the above notice, will be
considered as unwilling to discharge their just
debts, and more effectual steps will be taken to
compel payment.

C. BEATTY.

Lexington, July 10th, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON,
AND left at this office, A BLACK
LEATHER POCKET BOOK;
by the papers it contains, it appears
to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the
owner may get it by applying to the
printer, and paying for this advertise-
ment.

BLANK BOOKS,
Suitable for Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, &c.
for sale at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Members of the Kentucky Association for
the establishment of

2. A VINEYARD,
are requested to be punctual in their attendance
at Mr. Polk's house in Lexington, on Satur-
day the 22d inst. at three o'clock in the after-
noon, as some matters of great importance are
then to be laid before them.

N. B. The gentlemen, in whose hands J. J.
Dolour has left his subscription-papers, will
please to send them as soon as possible to the
subscriber in Lexington.

J. RUSSELL, Sec. of the Society.
Lexington, September 10, 1798.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an appren-
tice boy, to the Hatter's trade, named Ja-
cob Coffman, about fifteen years old. Whoever
delivers him to his master, near the mouth of
Dick's river, shall have the above reward, but
no other charges paid.

David Sutton.

September 10, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Scott county, a bright bay mare, about fourteen
hands and a half high, three years old, a star in
her forehead, no brand perceivable on her, but
has a mark on each side of her neck some white
hairs in, and has two white feet behind, and
one before, appraised to 121.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

September 8th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing in Montgomery county, on
Red river, near the Great Beaver
pond, one bay mare, seven years old,
about thirteen and a half hands high,
some saddle spots, branded on the near
shoulder thus T, has on a small bell
ried with a leather strap, appraised to 121.

WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE.

April 23d, 1798.

A COMMITTEE of the trustees of the Lex-
ington Academy, have employed a Mr.
Levy Johnson to open an

2. ENGLISH SCHOOL,
under their direction, in the said academy, the
1st day of October next.

ADAM RANKIN.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the most moderate
terms, ten thousand acres of land on
Licking, being part of a thirty thou-
sand acre tract, which includes the
three forks of Grassy creek, three or
four hundred acres of lands situate in
the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be
taken in part payment, and twelve
months credit given for the balance;
any person inclinable to purchase, will
apply to Mr. William Leavy of Lex-
ington who is fully empowered to
transact this business, or to the sub-
scriber.

JOHN CRITTENDON.

September 7th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette
county, on the waters of Cane run, four
miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road,
a dark bay mare, about 14 and a half hands
high, four years old last spring has some grey
hairs on her hind foot, no brand perceivable;
appraised to 101.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

June 12, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the late partner-
ship of

7. CLAY & C.

are requested to come forward and pay off their
respective balances, on or before the tenth day
of October next; or to give their bonds or notes,
payable in two months after date. Those who
fail to comply with the above notice, may expect
more effectual steps immediately taken to
compel payment.

Samuel Watkins.

September 10, 1798.

WHEREAS my wife Judith Vanlandingham
has left my lodgings and separated from
me, I do hereby forewarn any person from deal-
ing with her in my name, as I am determined
to pay none of her debts, nor answer any of her
calls in any respect.

George Vanlandingham,

September 10, 1798.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST opening on Croft street, next door to
Mr. Burrows's Store, a large collection of
BOOKS,

Consisting of many thousand volumes of Law,
Physic, Divinity, History, Novels, plays, Re-
views, Chap Books, Testaments, &c. &c.—A
parcel of German and French Books—Some
Classics. The whole of which will be sold at
the Philadelphia retail prices—Like will a parcel
of Music for the Violin, Flute, &c.—New
Songs and Country Dances—A quantity of Ele-
gant Paper Huggings—Loaded Horse Whips—
Playing Card—A quantity of Men's Shoes,
Fine and Coarse, very low—A parcel of Gold
Rings—Also a quantity of Cloths, Coatings,
Cassimers, Fancy Waist Coatings—A quantity of
Famours, Mullin, and various other articles
too tedious to mention.

As I am about returning to Baltimore this
fall, I will give bargains, either whole sale or
retail, for Cash.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Lexington, September 11th, 1798.
N. B. These goods will remain in town but
two or three weeks.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the next
general assembly, for the division of War-
ren county.
August 20, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commis-
sioners appointed by the county court of
Fayette, will on Saturday the 29th inst. let to
the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge of
hewed timber, across South Elkhorn, near John
Farley's mill.

September 11th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Lincoln county, a bay mare,
ten years old, about thirteen hands
high, no brand perceivable, a large bell
on branded thus OOOOOOO, a star in
her forehead, a star on her near hip,
appraised to 61.

WILLIAM FERRILL.

May 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Lincoln county, one bay horse,
mixed with a white hairs, about fifteen
hands high, shod before, five years old,
branded on the near buttock, but not
legible, appraised to 251.

Also one brown horse colt, about
thirteen hands three inches high, three
years old, branded on the near floun-
der and buttock, with a three barred
strip iron, with a blaze and snip in
his face, appraised to 101.

RICHARD MURPHY.

May 24th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Clarke county, on four mile
creek, a dark bay horse, about thir-
teen hands and a half high, no brand
perceivable, a small star in his fore-
head, he has some appearance of the
poll-evil, his hind feet white, about
nine years old, appraised to 101.

JAMES DUNCAN.

May 17th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of
LAND,
ON LICKING.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-
ters of Bear Grass.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,
Fayette's run.
4000 acres adjoining the pre-emption.
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.
2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.
2000 do. do.
4500 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson coun-
ty.
2,233 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4300 acres in Macon county, on the Ohio.
450 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.
750 acres on Cone's creek, Nelson county.
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford
county.

The greater part of the above lands I will
sell very low for the next drop of tobacco,
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 12, 1798.

LONDON, June 12.

A vessel has arrived at Yarmouth, which was taken by the North Sea fleet, & supposed to be bound for Ireland, as it had on board a great number of pikes, with arms, clothing, &c. Another vessel with 20000 stand of arms, intended for the rebels, has been captured by one of admiral Kingmill's squadrons, and one with twelve thousand stand of arms, is also reported to have been captured by Lord Hugh Seymour. (Star.)

Pilots have left this country, for the purpose of conducting the Russian fleet into our seas. It is not certain what station it is to take; but there is every disposition in that court heartily to co-operate in the plans of our Cabinet. This fleet, which is said to consist of ten sail of the line and five or six frigates, is expected very soon.

June 15.

Letters from Waterford state that a French frigate lately landed on the Wexford coast, not only a great quantity of small arms, but also the whole of her own great guns, for the use of the rebels.—Hence is accounted for the number of ship guns which the insurgents have lately brought into the field.

DUMFRIES, June 12.

An express from General Nugent in Ireland, received here this morning, brings an account that the rebels have got in possession of Donaghadee, where they are in force.

CAMPBLETOWN, June 2.

A Mr. George Thompson, a man of property, is just arrived in town from near Glenasmole. He was obliged to fly from his house last evening. He brings accounts, that in the North of Ireland, from Coleraine to Larne, the insurgents were all assembling, armed in the best manner they could.

GLASGOW, June 12.

All communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the mail failed from Carrickfergus.

On Sunday an express arrived at Argy to Gen. Drummond, which occasioned the immediate march of the Lancashire Light Dragoons for Portpatrick, to embark for Ireland. The Durham Cavalry marched yesterday from Dumfries on the same route, and are to proceed by forced marches.

The first battalion of the Royals, quartered at Sailing, march to-morrow, on their route to Ireland.

BELFAST, June 12.

Saturday morning colonel Stapleton having received intimation of a number of people assembled at Saintfield and neighbourhood, he set out for Newtownards with a detachment of the York fencible regiment, accompanied by the Newtownards and Cumber Yeoman cavalry and infantry, altogether about 320 men, and two field pieces.

About half past four o'clock in the evening, this little army fell in with a body of the rebels, amounting to between six and seven thousand, near Saintfield. The light infantry commanded by captain Chetwynd, advanced with gallantry to the height on the right, which having gained, he was attacked by a body of not less than 3000 men, the front armed with pikes, and the center and rear with muskets, whose fire galled them severely, till the body of the troops and field pieces came up, when the rebels were routed with very great slaughter.

The rebels, by their own account, lost upwards of 500 men, among whom were several of their leaders.

The insurgents have been in possession of Donaghadee for some days.

HAMBURG, June 1.

Letters from Holland, arrived today, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities committed by the French in Switzerland: One hundred and thirty-three villages, and seventeen towns have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty-four hours, and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic republic, is afraid to appear in public;

lie; the French have given him a guard for his person, otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops, in the late battle with Passawan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with ten cannon and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ult. arrived at Ceitlow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate. The Grand Seignor has set the price of 50,000 on the head of Passawan Oglu.

PETERSBURGH, May 15.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains an ordinance of his imperial majesty, forbidding, under strict penalties, any manufacturer to make tricolor ribbands, or any dealer to sell them. This ordinance is signed by Prince Alexis Rurakin.

BOSTON, August 24.

Yesterday arrived in town from Bayonne, via Marblehead, Mr. Hinckley, late mate of the Galen. He bro't no papers, but informs that he had heard Lord St. Vincent had gone into the Mediterranean in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, leaving a squadron to confine the Spaniards to Cadiz.—That a war was expected with America, and privateers were equipping for the indiscriminate capture of our vessels.

On the banks of Newfoundland, spoke a fishing schooner that had fallen in with the big Maria, of Bolton, captain Hatch, from Bourdeaux for Charleston, that had met with the Brig Sophia, from Havre, for Philadelphia, on board of which Mr. Gerry was a passenger. (Mercury.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Malaga, dated June 26.

There is at this time a report circulating that admiral Nelson has fallen in with the Toulon fleet, taken some, sunk others and put the remainder to flight. This news is so good, I am fearful it will not prove true.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

By a French paper of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an English paper containing the dispatches from the American envoys to the president of the United States, which were communicated by the president, to congress, on the 3d of April. In consequence thereof the following letters passed between Mr. Gerry and Mr. Talleyrand.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of Exterior Relations [M. Talleyrand] to Mr. Gerry,

Paris, May 30, 1798.

I communicate to you, sir, a London Gazette of the 15th May. You will therein see a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without surprise that some perfidious persons have availed themselves of the retired manner in which the envoys of the United States chose to live, to make them propositions and hold with them conversations, the object of which, evidently was to deceive them. I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and also the name of the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have conversed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to sending them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable me to investigate these intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your desire to see it perfectly satisfied.

Mr. Gerry's Answer.

Paris, May 31, 1798.

YOUR letter, Citizen Minister, of the 30th instant, and the Gazette to which it refers, have been handed me. The last contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the Envoys to their government.

If unauthorized persons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abused the French government and the Envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in question suffice to show, how very delicate my situation is, with respect to the names of these persons, and they contain circumstan-

ces which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair without inflicting upon further communications from me. Desirous however, to dispel suspicions, by which innocent persons may be embarrassed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are strangers, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter. You will observe, citizen minister, the extreme reluctance of the envoys, to this informal mode of treating, by their reply to the 30th of October, to certain propositions that had been made them. The 1st of November they determined to put an end to such communications, and have kept their resolution, in opposition to repeated attempts that have since been made. They nevertheless consider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurance of my profound esteem,

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The minister of foreign relations, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, sir, your letter of yesterday.—You inform me, 1st, that the Gazette presented you contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to their government; 2dly, that the persons in question have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever, to show they were accredited; 3dly, that three of the individuals alluded to, (viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.) are strangers; the fourth, that is Z. hath acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name these persons, I must pray you instantly to subject it to the importance of the object: please either to give me their names in writing, or, communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorized by me to see the envoys, have said a word that had the least affinity to the disgusting proposal made by X and Y, to remit any sum whatever, for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Gerry's answer.

Paris, June 3, 1798.

Citizen Minister,

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31st May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the persons designated by X and Y, I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and seal, if you will assure me they shall not be published as coming from me, altho' this measure does not appear to me necessary to discover them;—and Z informs me that he will make himself known: as W has never said a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communications, I presume the manifest inconvenience that would result to me from relying upon mere hearsay, is a sufficient excuse for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me, since my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you to see the envoys, in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the least relation to the propositions made by X and Y, in their informal negotiations, to pay money for corrupt distributions.

Accept, &c.

The minister of foreign affairs to Mr. Gerry,

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter, of yesterday is just received. You may address to me in perfect confidence, the names that you announced under your hand and seal. I assure you they shall not be published as coming from you.

[The names have, in fact, been sent to the minister, who instantly deposited them with the proper authority.]

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 13 Prairial, May 31.

Mr. Gerry has communicated to me the letter which you yesterday wrote him, in which you expressly desire him to acquaint you with the names of the persons understood by the letters W.

X. Y. Z. referred to in the correspondence of the American envoys, printed in the public papers of the United States of America, dated the 12th of April. My delicacy could not but be severely hurt to see myself under the appellation of Z. performing a part in the company of certain *messagers*, whose object, doubtless, was to derive advantage from the credulity of the American envoys, and to make them their dupes. Finding myself implicated in this affair, and desirous to remove the uneasiness I felt respecting the disagreeable impressions, and the consequences which the publication of your letter to Mr. Gerry may have occasioned, I thought it my duty to see you without delay, and to intimate you, citizen minister, to have the goodness to give me your declaration in writing, that in the interview I had with these gentlemen, I followed up the communication which you employed me to transmit to them, in the manner which I now proceed to explain. In the beginning of the last Brumaire, having gone to pay my respects to the minister of foreign affairs, and the conversation having turned upon the United States of America, he expressed to me his surprise that no Americans, and particularly the new envoys, ever came to his house; that this was not the way to open a negotiation, for the success of which they had more reason than us to be concerned; that he would receive them individually with great pleasure, and particularly Mr. Gerry, whom he had known at Boston. Knowing the friendship which I maintained with Mr. Gerry, he desired me to communicate to them what he had said. I accordingly waited upon Mr. Gerry, who having sent for his colleagues, imparted to them the conversation which I had had with the citizen minister. Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, from motives of etiquette, refused to wait upon the minister; but as the same reasons did not apply to Mr. Gerry, it was agreed that he should go next day to the minister's house, and that I should accompany him. At this period Mr. Gerry could not express himself in French.

Next day we accordingly went; but the minister not being at home, Mr. Gerry requested that a day should be named for the visit, and it was fixed for a few days after. We went to the place of meeting, and, after the usual compliments, Mr. Gerry having expressed to the minister a wish to see harmony re-established between the two republics, the minister replied, that the Directory had come to a determination not to treat with them, till they had made reparations for some articles in the speech of the president at the opening of the congress, and given an explanation on some others; that he could only put off for a few days making an official communication to them of this determination; that till then, if they had any proposition to make which could be agreeable to the Directory, he would present them with the utmost alacrity; that considering the circumstances and the services of a similar kind which France had performed on a similar occasion to the United States, the best way would be for them to offer a loan to France, either by taking Batavian Inscriptions for the sum of 15 or 16 millions of florins, or in any other manner that might be approved. Mr. Gerry, after replying in a polite, though evasive manner, on the first article, added on the subject of the loan, that their powers did not extend so far, but that he would talk over the matter with his colleagues.

It is to be observed, that as the minister spoke nothing but French, I repeated in English to Mr. Gerry what he said; and although certain that he very well understood the answers of Mr. Gerry, I repeated them to him in French. We took our leave of the minister, who then received a courier, and he desired me at parting to repeat to Mr. Gerry and his colleagues, what he had said to us. Accordingly I repeated to Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, in presence of Mr. Gerry, the conversation we had with the minister. A few days after Mr. Gerry requested me again to accompany him on a visit to the minister, and having renewed his expressions of the extreme desire he entertained to see the most perfect union re-established between the two nations, he recurred to the insufficiency of their powers, and proposed in his own name and that of his colleagues, that one of them should immediately set out for America with the conditions which the French gov-

ernment might propose. The minister answered that it would then require six months to have an answer, and that it was of the utmost importance to come to a speedy resolution; that he was extremely desirous to have frequent communication with them individually and amicably. This appearing to him the best means to arrive at a speedy understanding, he lamented on this account that he had yet no communication with them. Such, citizen minister, as far as my memory can recollect, are the details of the two conversations at which I was present. I shall only add, that no person wishes more anxiously than I do to see this negotiation brought to a successful conclusion.

Health and respect.

(Signed) HADFIELD.

Lexington, September 19, 1798.

The Yellow Fever still continues its ravages with increased malignity, in Philadelphia. The number of deaths from the 25th to the 29th, were from 33 to 43, per day.

SIXTY-NINE new cases of the Yellow Fever (says the Aurora, of the 31st August) were reported for the last 24 hours, by 25 physicians.

TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

THE aristocrats declare, that all the meetings which you have already held in this state for the purpose of expressing your sentiments on the present situation of public affairs, are *unlawful*, and that it is the duty of the magistrates to suppress all such assemblies.

This party is guilty of the greatest impieties, both in their declarations and conduct. They infiltrated in congress, that the communications from our envoys should be published for the information of the people. They have called upon the people from one end of the continent to the other, to come forward and express their sentiments. They have procured, and attended at, such meetings, not only in every state, but in most of the counties in many of the states. They have sent to the president addresses from every neighbourhood where they could be procured. They were the first to propose addresses and meetings in this country, and have attended those meetings to try to influence their resolutions; but having been out-voted upon all these occasions, they now cry out—they are all *unlawful*. Thus it is always—if they cannot deceive the people as to the object, their next attempt is to impose on them, as to the propriety of the means, which they are using to obtain that object: and they have now for little sense of shame as to condemn the very means introduced and used by themselves on this very occasion. If you will examine the *unlawful* and *unlawful* addresses which have been presented by such meetings, and the *gracious* answers which have been given to them by the president, you will find that many of them expressly advocate the propriety of such meetings. An address from "The field officers of the district of Salisbury, and a number of private gentlemen of the same district," contains this clause: "Although we deem it improper, on ordinary occasions, for the people to impose their opinions on the executive or representatives of the people; yet at a period pregnant with events of the highest importance to our happiness and safety, we cannot resist those feelings which prompt us to make known to the rulers of our country, our perfect approbation of the measures adopted and pursued by them, and our firm and unalterable determination to support them against the attacks of any foreign or domestic enemy." The answer to this address has this clause in it: "It would be too great an expense of time, and of too little utility, for all the people to assemble and express their opinions on public measures in the ordinary course of things;—nor could the necessary information be collected and presented to all; but upon great occasions like the present, when every enquiring and thinking mind is irresistibly drawn to the state of the nation, and especially when the government itself is so manifestly attacked, there seems to be a peculiar propriety in the declaration of sentiments." How then can this party, with whom the president's opinion and declaration are of more weight than the constitution itself, now ob-

ject to such meetings, or to the discussion of public measures in them. But perhaps they suppose that they are lawful only as far as they are permitted by the president, and that he intended only to authorize such as were held for the purpose of approving, not of condemning, and remonstrating against public measures; and therefore that any handful of citizens who do approve, have a right to assemble in this manner, although this right is denied to thousands of you, because you disapprove those measures. If these are their sentiments they cannot influence your conduct; You know that it is both the duty and the right of freemen to assemble and deliberate on the conduct of their public servants. It is their duty, because there is no other effectual mode by which the people can communicate to each other their sentiments, or demand a change of measures when they disapprove the conduct of their servants. It is also their right, because they have not only not relinquished this power, but have it expressly acknowledged and secured to them by the federal as well as by the state constitution.—The federal constitution declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The state constitution says, "That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for a redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance." You do not therefore hold this privilege from the will and pleasure of any president: it was not conferred by him, neither has he any authority to deprive you of it; and you will never suffer yourselves to be deterred from exercising it, by suggestions so destructive to the principles of liberty, and proceeding from those who wish to see liberty herself laid prostrate at the feet of the president.

The same party is clamorous against any declarations either public or private, which are made in this country, as to the necessity of providing yourselves with arms; and they declare, that exhortations to that effect proceed from a wish to arm the people against their own government. Here also they hold out as criminal in you, a conduct recommended by the government itself, adopted by several of the state legislatures, and pursued by the people in every other part of the United States. Your government tells you, that your country is in the most imminent danger; the president calls out,—to arms—to arms!—All the rest of America are putting themselves in a posture of defence; and yet it is represented as unwarrantable in you to make any attempts of the same kind. The being armed for their defence, is the greatest privilege a free people can enjoy; because it is the only real security for the preservation of any privilege. In vain does a constitution declare, that the people of a country are entitled to certain privileges, if the people are not in a situation to enforce their claim to those privileges. The constitution can do nothing more than define those privileges; it must leave it to the people themselves to assert and defend them; but this cannot be done by a people who are unarmed. The necessity of having the people armed, always increases with the prospect of danger either from without, as when a foreign power threatens the country, or from within, as when the privileges of the people are attacked; or when standing armies are introduced or greatly increased. Standing armies are such dangerous and deadly foes to liberty, that whenever one soldier is ordered to be raised, ten muskets ought to be put into the hands of the militia. The militia-man may slumber,—he may be deceived: but the soldier is always at his post, and ready to obey any orders he may receive from those who are eye on the watch for the most favorable moment in which he may be used for the destruction of liberty. The framers of our constitutions deeply impressed with the importance of the privilege to the security of liberty, have made the most unequivocal declarations of the people's right to enjoy this privilege. The federal constitution declares, that "A well regulated militia

being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" and the declaration says, that "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state, shall not be questioned." It is therefore not only your right but your indispensable duty also to be armed; and there can be no question but that your patriotic legislature will make use of every possible expedient to place the freemen of this state in this desirable situation.

The right of assembling to remonstrate against grievances, and that of providing and bearing arms for your own defence and that of your country, being then undoubted and all important, you ought to treat with the utmost contempt, all who call these rights into question; and you should declare with that undaunted firmness, which ought to be possessed by every freeman, when claiming and exercising such important privileges, that you will, whenever you shall deem it expedient and necessary, assemble together for the purpose of examining into, censuring and remonstrating against the improper conduct of your public servants; and that you will provide yourselves with such arms as may be necessary to defend yourselves, your liberties, your country and its constitution.

A CITIZEN.

Wonderful Convention of Bees!!!

About the 25th ult. the Convention began, from every direction, at Judge M'Nary's, the Federal judge of Merit district, who lives near Nashville. They continued to collect about 3 days, and from thence to five swarms each day. The first swarm settled on the garden pines, and every succeeding one settled on the preceding, until they increased to an enormous size. Many attempts were made to secure them in hives, but without success. One swarm was carried more than a mile, but within a day or two left the hive and returned to the general sitting. They were so inoffensive that they were removed and disturbed with the naked hand, without attempting to sting any person. After many fruitless attempts to secure them in hives, matches of brimstone were applied to the bees, in order to destroy them, for fear they should plunder the judge's bees; in consequence of which they began to disperse. The above information may be relied on as we having received it through several respectable channels, one of which was a gentleman who lives within a mile of Judge M'Nary's, and on whose veracity we may repose entire confidence.

This is certainly one of the most singular events in natural history. To many it may appear ominous of some physical, or national calamity, and from this circumstance the superstitious may be disposed to predict war, pestilence, famine, &c. Some forcible motive, however, for an extraordinary convention exists, a motive which cannot perhaps be ascertained by beings who are so little acquainted with the anatomy of bees as we.

Many have alleged, from the display of their ingenuity, that in the department of science to which nature has confined their faculties, they are beings of superior intelligence to man, and perhaps they may be constitutionally endowed with a spirit of divination; as many animals, and particularly some species of birds, are well known to indicate, either by their actions or their cries, the approach of storms, the severity of winters, &c. Would it then be absurd to hazard a conjecture that these intelligent creatures foresee the approach of an excessive drought, which will destroy the flowers, or a severe winter, against which they are ill provided, and accommodated, and that they have thus convened to consult upon the most practicable means of avoiding the evil? But these ideas perhaps favor too much of the miraculous, and this convention may perhaps rather be imputed to some local exciting cause, out of the reach of investigation, than to any faculty of prediction in the bees. Similar congregations of hawks have been recorded, and those of pigeons, wild-geese, crows, &c. are common.

LOST,

FIVE BANK BILLS.

A MOUNTING in the whole to 200 dollars, issued from the Bank of Baltimore, signed by J. Calhoun, President, and Jas. Cox, cashier. One for 100 dollars, No. 14, K, payable to R. Greatham 2d January, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 656, H, payable to J. Chew 4th March, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 234, N, to whom payable not recollectable. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars, numbers not known.

A Reward of Twenty Dollars

will be given to any person who will deliver them to the printer hereof. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said bills, and should they be tendered, are requested to stop them and give information thereof.

A Caution to all Weavers.

WHEREAS, several persons have come up on High Street, and purchased reeds (or false) supposing them to be of my make.—As I have carried on the reed making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to any made in this state. I will carry on the reed making business, at my late High Street, opposite Vir. Jess Moore's—hereafter when I have a painted sign with my name on it to prevent mistakes, I will sell no more reeds in future, without the initials of my name branded on the end piece.

GEORGE BROWNLEE.

Lexington Sept. 15th 1798.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and securing James McIntire, who deserted from a detachment of recruits, of the 4th regiment, under my order, on the 9th instant, from this place. He is about five feet six inches high, thirty-three years old, ruddy complexion and sandy hair—he was born in Ireland, speaks quick, his clothing consists of a home made shirt and overalls.

JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. 4th U. S. Regt. Winchester, Kentucky? Sept. 17, 1798.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practising in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

TO BE LET,

The House adjoining the Jail in the town of Lexington.

Proposals from any person inclining to take it will be received, in writing, at the subscriber, at Mr. Brett's tavern on the second day of October.

SAM. BLAIR, WM. DUDLEY, LEON. YOUNG, Comrs.

MASON COUNTY, &c.

To all Sheriffs and Constables within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to me, a justice of the peace for said county, on oath, by Thomas Williams, jailor for the District of Washington, that Thomas Holeman, who has lately been committed to the District prison by the called court for his examination, on suspicion of his passing counterfeit notes of the bank of Charleston of different denominations, on the evening of the seventh instant, forcibly escaped from the said jail, and is now going at large; there are therefore, in the name of the commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you and each of you, in your respective counties, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said Thomas Holeman, and him having found to seize and detain, and safely convey to the said jail for the District of Washington, there to be kept until he shall thereby be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal the 17th day of September, 1798.

JOHN JOHNSTON, (SEAL.)

The different printers in this state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

TAKE NOTICE,

I shall attend at the house of William Fortson on Mill creek, on the second Saturday in October next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, and adjourn from day to day, under an adjournment of 30 days, to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes; and then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony concerning the special call of an entry of four hundred acres of land in following words, viz. "Tract of land, alligned of 5 mudd Bottom, containing a preemption warrant of 400 acres, on the waters of Lick, lying on the Buffalo road, between Lynn's mill lick and the big mud lick, about midway between, on a small creek, to include an improvement made by Lewis Bonnett." Also, "Lewis Bonnett enters 1200 acres of land, by virtue of a preemption warrant, No. 2520, on the waters of Licking, about three miles westward of a large mud lick, on a Buffalo road leading to said lick, to include his improvement."

Nelson Hackitt.

September 15th, 1798.

WILL BE SOLD

ON Thursday the 4th of October next, at the court-house in Lexington, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will pay the tax and interest due thereon.

Estate of John Trubie, dec. 184 acres, Jefferson. Zach. Johnson, 200 acres, Shannons run. Andrew Boyle, 21 1/2 North Elkhorn. James Major, 4000 do. on Cane run. Jeha May's devisees and Joseph Jones's assignees, 476 1/2 Kentucky; 190, same; 310, same. Francis Kirkley, 1200, head Clear creek; 500, same; 1000, Large spring, and Spring grove.

Lands returned by the Sheriff of the different counties, as lying in Payette county.

William Fenwick, 2000 acres. James Grant, 200, Jefferson. Charles Price, 1000, Hickman. Daniel Boone, 100, do. 100, Jefferson. 300, Little Hickman. John Price, 500, Elkhorn. Canfin Beachcraft, 2500, Town fork. Richard Croft, 100, Elkhorn. Hugh Swan, 50, Samuel's Cove, 25, Town fork. Benj. Johnson, 2000, Jefferson. Hugh Morrison, 50, Kentucky. John Caldwell's representative, 2700, Licking. John Antwine, 700, John Howe, 100, Samuel Scott, 150, Amos Clarke, 100.

The sale will commence by ten o'clock, A. M. and continue until all is sold, or the tax paid.

WILLIAM FORT, late Sheriff.

September 15th, 1798.

Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall have a place in our next.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Inscription on the Tomb Stone of a Blacksmith.

MY hodge and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows too, have left their wind;
My fire extinct, my forge decay'd,
And in the dust my vice is laid;
My coal is spent, my iron gone,
My nails are drop'd, my work is done;
My fire-day's drove lies here at rest,
My soul, like me, like me to be blest.

ANECDOTE.

An illiterate coxcomb going one day to his lawyer's after a pair of breeches, reproached him for not putting a tail in them. "A TAIL?" exclaimed the tailor, "Put them on, and your complaint will be removed."

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
SAMUEL PRICE & COMPANY.
HAYING been disclosed on the tenth instant, by mutual consent, all their who have any claims against them are requested to apply and have their accounts adjusted; and it is hoped that all their who are indebted to them, upon open accounts, will immediately pay them, or execute bonds or notes for their balances; and thereby prevent the unpleasant necessity of having recourse to compulsory measures.
August 23, 1798.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.
May Term, 1798.
Tolliver Craig, complainant,
vs.
Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, & Deftts;
Benj. S. Coit, & James Wesleyman, & Deftts;
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complaint; that a copy of this order be taken as usual; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.
(A Copy.) Telle.
FLEMING TRIGO, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Card's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Fares creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.
August 11th, 1798.

KENTUCKY.
Bairdtown District, to wit.
May Supreme Court, 1798.
Mark Hardin, complainant,
vs.
Simon Triplett, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house of Nelson county.
(A Copy.) Telle.
BEN. GRAYSON, Clk. Cur.

TAKEN up the subscriber, living in Shelby county, on Corn creek, near the Ohio river, a bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, a small ear, no hind perspire all, appraised to 121. Also, a sorrel Horse colt, about one year old, a star and long snip, appraised to 31.
DANIEL FARLEY.
May 15, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS

Notice to the Public.

WILL be exposed to sale at the Court house of Hardin county, in Elizabeth town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tract of Land, or so much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, agreeably to a delinquent list sent by the auditor for that purpose:

Elizabeth Hardy, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 1000, Rough creek. Robert Cobb, 60, 322, Ohio, twenty five miles below the falls. George Underwood, 1000, Rolling fork. Nancy Cary and Rebecca M. Donald, 1230, upper part of Rough creek. Lawrence Griffith, 325, John Barnett's heirs, 400. Richard Harrison, 3000, Rough creek. Alex. Marr, 1000, Green river. James Slade, 800, William Withersby, 2600, Nolinn. Miles White, 500 in the Barrens. Joseph Barnitt dec. 30,000, Rough creek. Charles Conney, 123, Nolinn. Samuel Campbell, 100, Fallow. Samuel Cuthison, 330, Little Clifty. Samuel Evans, 10000, Rough creek. Aaron Graham, 120, Rough creek. John Handley, 10,054, Green river 3704 do. 4100, do. 2000, do. 2000, Panther creek; 1500, do. 5000; 5000, Long Hick creek; 400, Nolinn; 1000, Green river; 600, Rock creek. Charles Hickman, 1000, Rough creek; 163, do. 500, Hardin creek. Daniel House, 1500, Bonds creek; 306, Rough creek; 110, Nolinn; 2000, Cedar 750, do. 4311, Rough creek; 1000, do. 3000, do. 150, do. 1000, Nolinn; 788, Salt lick creek; 1200, Green river; 1000, Bear creek; 2000, Rough creek; 2000, do. 100, Oster creek. Isaac Talbot, 2950, Salt river. Nicholas Welch, 1150, Rough creek. Richard J. Waters, 2000, Clifty. Walter Baker's heirs, 1000, Green river. John Cunniff's heirs, 200, rough and fishing. Thomas Hays, 3000, Dover and Limestone. John Lewis, 82, mouth of Ohio creek. Benjamin Pope, in the name of Edward Cawdwell, 400, Rolling fork. William Withers, 500, Ohio, adjoining the mouth of S. river; 500, adjoining the above. Richard Taylor, 1000, Panther creek. Robert Thompson, 800, Barrens; 750, Rock lick creek; 1772, Big Clifty. Joseph Allen, 1000, Harding creek; 1000, do. Francis Bunn, 500, Nolinn. John Fowler, 10,000, Green river. Matthew Ridgely, 1500, Nolinn; 500, Mill creek; 200, Salt river; 1000, Nolinn; 600, Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500, Black-wald creek. Thomas Watkins, 1000, Rough creek. John Philip, 4024, Jonathan Swift, 3200, Indian camp; 1950, Welch's creek waters; 568, do. Simon Triplett, 1000, Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samuel Payne, 788, left turn Thomas Dickson, 4000, Little yellow bank. Edward Ireland, 4000, Nolinn and Rolling fork. Jesse Hallingsworth, 2000, waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 4670-2, Cane and head of Bear creek; 1500, Clover creek. John Brown, 1000, Clifty. Thomas Gaines, 620, do. John Watkins, 2500, Green river. Adrian Vitch, 400, Ohio. Eliza Leek, 1000, Alexander Thomas' heirs, 2925, waters of Green river. Francis Whately, 1000, Green river. William Whitley, 500, do. T. S. Wilkison, 5070 3/4, Rough creek. William Weathers, 500, on the Ohio; 400, adjoining the above. Geo. Bayne, 1500, Green river. Thos. Bourne, 2000, do. John Swan, 1000, do. 500, Mill creek; 1000, in the barrens. David Ramsey, 12,500, waters of Green river; 2500, do. John Howell, 5472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322, Round Stone. James Wilkison, 3000, below Salt river; 5770, waters of Rough creek. John Huston, 860, do. 630, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 30,000, Green river and Nolinn. Wm. Blingsted 100, ditto. Isaac Bowman, 1400, Delaware creek. Walker and Smith, 2416, Rough creek. William Galt, 1060, waters of Green river. Jacob Southern, 1000, Rough creek. Peter DeJongus, 500, do. Adam Hope, 1800, Indian camp. Joseph Smith, 3000, Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000, Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400, Nolinn; 1000, Green river. William Russell, 3000, Nolinn; 2000, waters of Rough creek. Hugh Bailey, 1300, below Hardin creek. Archibald Crawford, 200, waters of Green river. William Herndon, 1050, waters of Ohio. John Hood, 30000, Nolinn. Joseph Hornsby, 400, Panther creek; 400, do. James Morrison, 12,000, Green river. Henry Harrison, 600, Green willow Bogals. Arthur Campbell, 400, do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000, Rough creek. David Barbour, 113,424, Ohio. Robert Morris, 75000, Rough creek; 5200, Green river; 15,000, waters of the Rolling fork and Green river. Alexander Spitzwood, 2000, branch of Green river, called Pleasant run.

The sale to continue from day to day, till the whole is sold. All who have any just claims or redress are requested to come forward and show them.
GEO. HELM, L. S. & C.
Sept. 3, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School; Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuffs, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.
* All those indebted to him, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by
WILL LEAVY,
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

KENTUCKY.
Bairdtown District, to wit:
May Supreme Court, 1798.
Joseph Akin, complainant,
vs.
John Irwin, John Bullock, and the heirs of Thomas Prather, defendants,
deceased,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county.
(A Copy.) Telle.
BEN. GRAYSON, C. Cur.

WILL BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
ON the third Thursday in September next, at the house of John Taylor, at the Lower Blue Licks, on a credit till the first day of October, 1799, the purchaser giving bond and security for the payment of the money—the title of William Bell to a survey of 14950 acres, and 3650 acres. These titles have been conveyed to Robert Morris, and by him to the subscriber, who will convey to the purchaser by deed, with special warranty only, it being intended that the purchaser is to take on himself the risk of the title, against all other claims, if any there should be interfering therewith. The large tract will be divided into parcels.—These lands lie on the south side of Licking, and binding on the creek, extend out, for about four miles from the Licks.
The people at the Licks are admonished to refrain from cutting wood or timber of any kind on these lands in particular, and all those of William Bell in general.
H. MARSHALL.
August 22d, 1798.

Fayette County,
August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.
Catherine Turner, and Daniel Bryant, administrators of Roger Turner, deceased, complainants,
vs.
Joseph Williams, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next and answer the said bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.
(A Copy.) Telle.
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT the lots of the town of Fairbairn, situated on Main Licking, on the mouth of the said creek, in the county of Fleming, on the land of Abraham Runt, will be exposed to sale on the last Thursday in September: The adjacent country is fertile, the situation good, and a saw mill and grist mill which will be ready to work by the fall, will render it very convenient for exportation: the navigation is well known to be very good: the terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the
TRUSTEES, of said town.

ABOUT the tenth of September 1798 this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia—those gentlemen who stand indebted to me are expected to be punctual in their payment time thus before 11 inst. I think who do not attend to this notice, may not expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such a manner as will be obnoxious to them, as well as myself.
Geo. Tegarden.
August 23, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.
John Ellis and William Ellis, Complainants,
vs.
William Ellis, deceased, Defendant,
IN CHANCERY.
John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt, Thomas Dawson, James Tump, John Murray Complainants,
vs.
Thomas Carr, Defendant,
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.
A Copy. Telle.
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

NOTICE.
I hereby inform all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to John H. Hartsell, for four pounds (payable the first day of September next) sometime in fall 1797; as I am determined not to pay the same.
GEORGE GARNETT.
August 23, 1798.

FOR SALE.
Several Small Tracts of VERY VALUABLE LAND, and of INCALCULABLE TITLE, (viz.)
MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, 1200 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, published in the Kentucky Gazette of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a spring of water and the said tract, tracts, town and lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and one lot in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.
33 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 33 out lots, lying on the east side of the above said addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots during the term of 18 months from November last.
IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.
200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.
LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA.
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or command for the State of Virginia, in 1783.
1420 acres, viz. 500 in grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.
364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.
380 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.
260 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river.
Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.
For further information apply to
P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.
Lexington, April 4, 1798.
Just Imported,
And now opening, at the corner of Main and Creek Streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, ad. p'd to the present and approaching season, viz.
An assortment of dry goods, such as
Hosiery & cutlery, Sarcous, hoes, scythes and files.
Crackers and glass wares, japanned do.
A general assortment of tin do.
Foster basins, dishes and plates.
Superfine post and common paper, School Bibles and text books.
Spelling books, Diwory's almanac, Main book-keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounce, Porters, Wine, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper.
Lard, white & brown Sugar, Almonds, cinnamon, ginger &c.
Alum, copperas, antimony.
A few hundred of excellent logwood.
Sesqui bark, Glauber's salts.
Copper tree kettles, and one small iron.
Sheet iron & nail rods, Nails & flooring boards, from 3/4 to 1 1/2.
Window glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12.
A variety of saddlery, Saddles, saddle bags, whips and bridles of every description.
Also a few excellent double and single trigger rifles.
All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,
NATHAN BURROWS.
Lexington, March 8, 1798.
A generous price will be given for copper troyage.